



AMERICAN METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY



A New Lightning Instrumentation System for Pad 39B at the Kennedy Space Center, Florida

ASRC Aerospace

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Background

LC 39B Lightning Protection System Construction, 2009



Background

Atlantis and Endeavour, 2009



Background

STS-125, Atlantis, May 11 2009



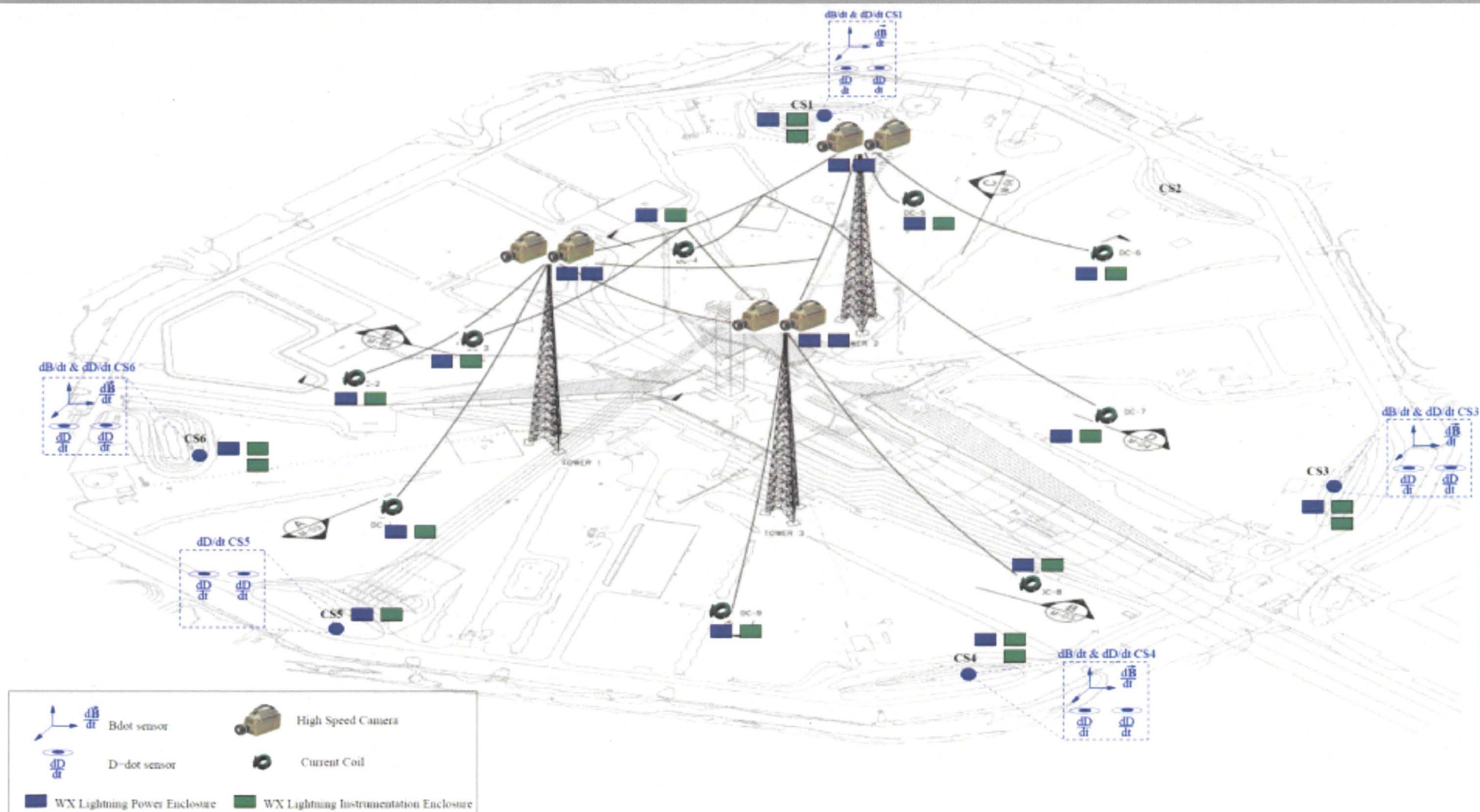
Background

ARES I-X Test Rocket, October 28 2009



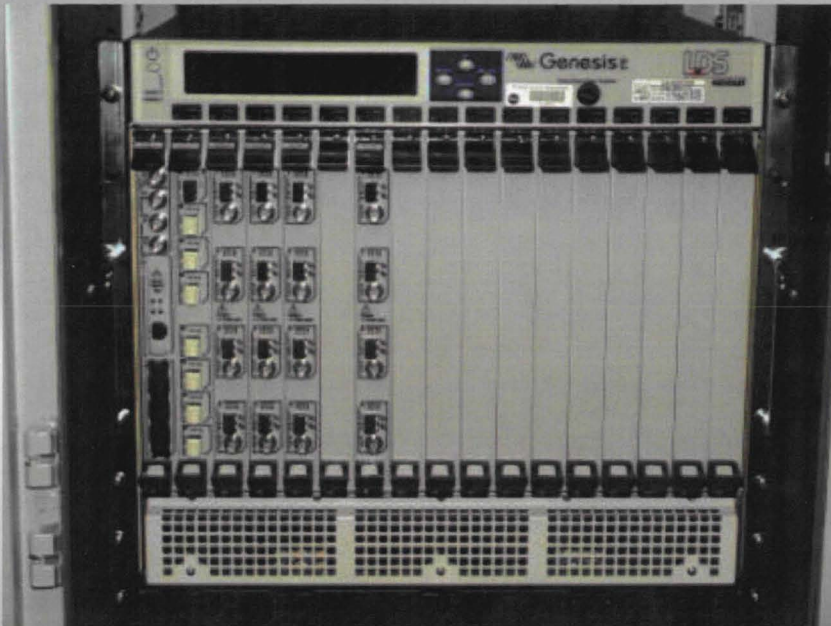
Background

Lightning Instrumentation Architecture

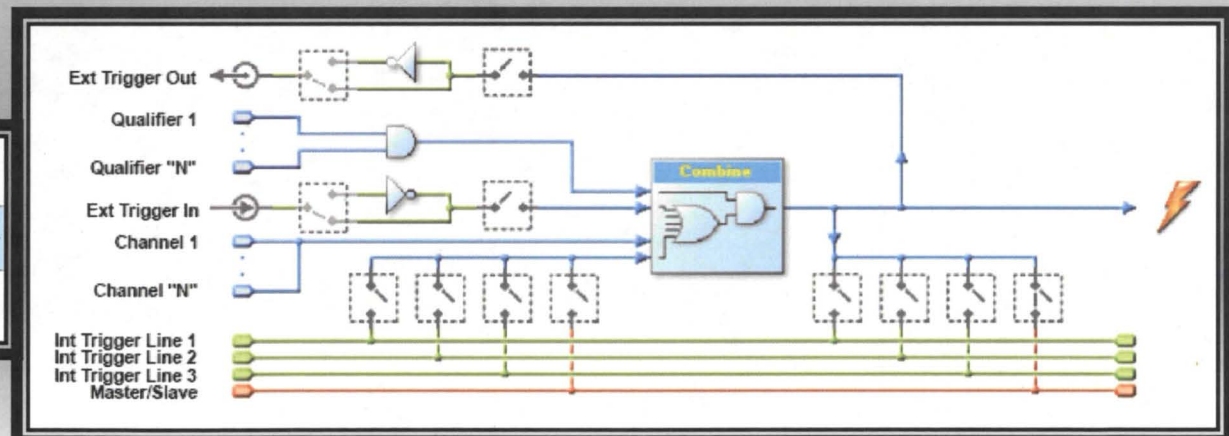
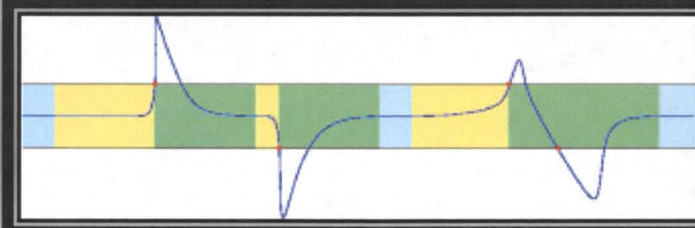


Instrumentation

Genesis Transient Recorder, HBM (Nicolet)

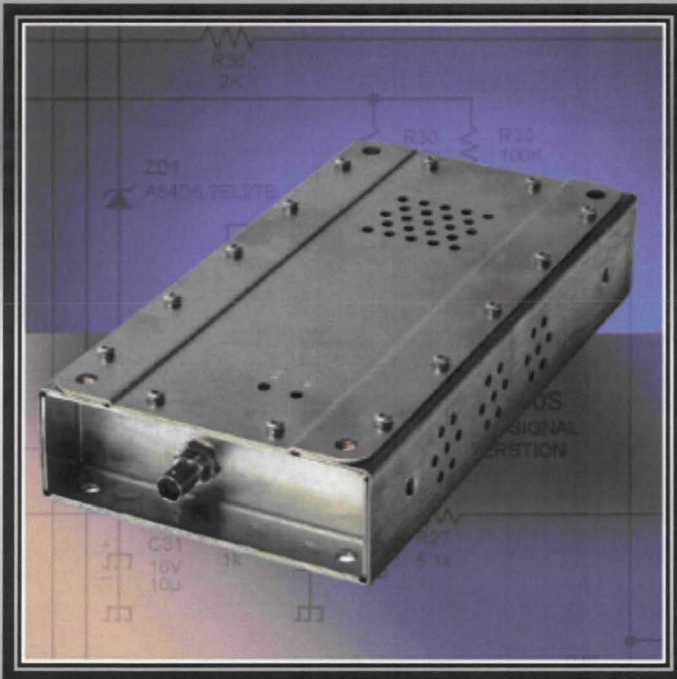


- Segmented Memory,
- FIFO, computer data transfer,
- No dead-time between segments (sweeps),
- 100 Megasamples/sec,
- Single mode fiber interface with time propagation delay compensation,
- Stretch trigger option,
- Comprehensive triggering capabilities,
- Master/Slave (shared trigger bus),
- Automated waveform exports,
- 60 channels/chassis x 8 chassis, 10 ns



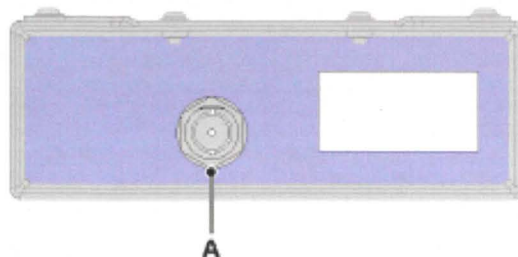
Instrumentation

Digitizer 7600, HBM (Nicolet)

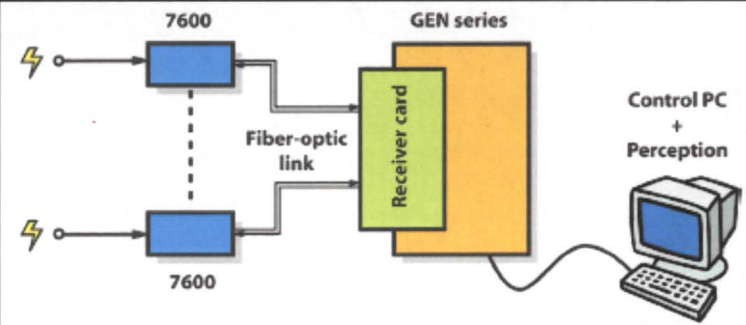
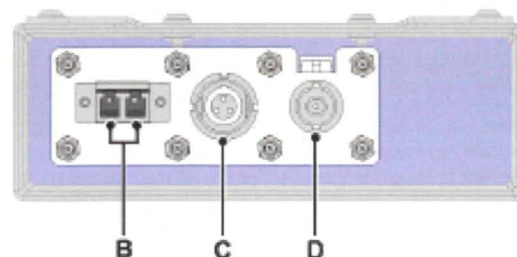


- 12 VDC \pm 5% 550 mA maximum
- 100 MS/sec, 25 MHz @ -3 dB, sync sampling
- Coupling AC/DC/GND/Reference
- \pm 20 mV to \pm 100 V Full Scale in 1, 2, 5 steps, 14 bits
- Vibration and shock test
- Temperature range: -10 °C to +70 °C
- Max Error: 1% DC to 5 MHz throughout Temp range
- Prototyped and tested at the ICLRT during the 2009 and 2010 campaigns
- (A) single-ended to isolated common input; (B) LC Duplex, 1310 nm, 4 km typ, 12 km max; (C) Power input; and (D) control output.

Front view



Rear view



High Speed Cameras, Vision Research v310



- Two cameras per tower, level E,
- 1280x800 @ 3,200 fps, 8 GB, Color, HD-SDI Video Output to a HD recorder,
- Segmented memory, (20 segments, 80 ms)
- 50% post-trigger,
- Continuous recording,
- Restart after recording, FIFO,
- Triggered by the Genesis Transient Recorder, IRIG-B Synch
- 20-36 VDC, 70 W, Battery Bank
- Weatherproof enclosures with redundant AC units, and
- Stand alone temperature, humidity, power controller

Downconductors

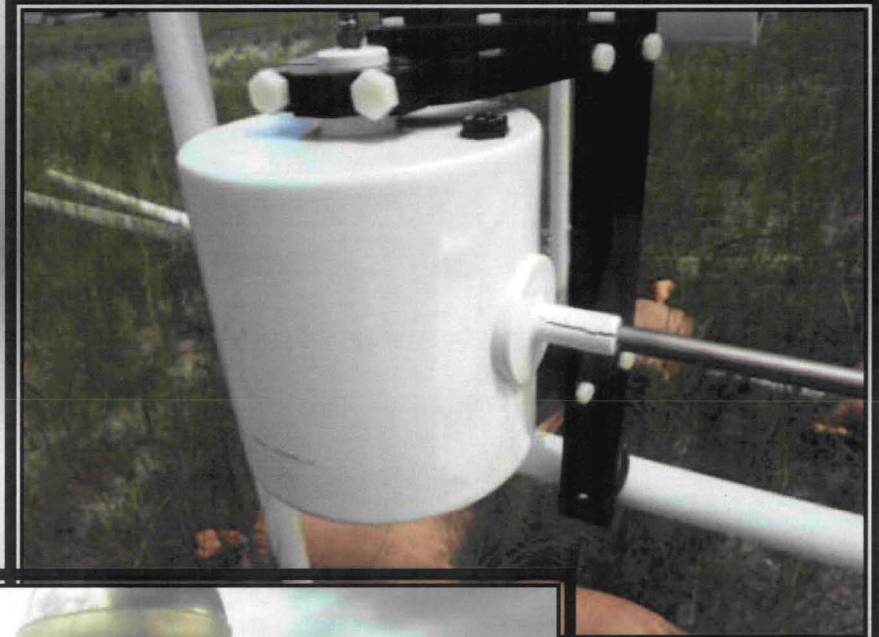
- Pearson Electronics 1330
- Usable rise-time: 250 ns
- 0.9 Hz to 1.5 MHz
- Maximum peak current 100 kA
- Current time product 65 A-s
- 23 MHz anti-aliasing filters



EM Field Stations, Camp Blanding



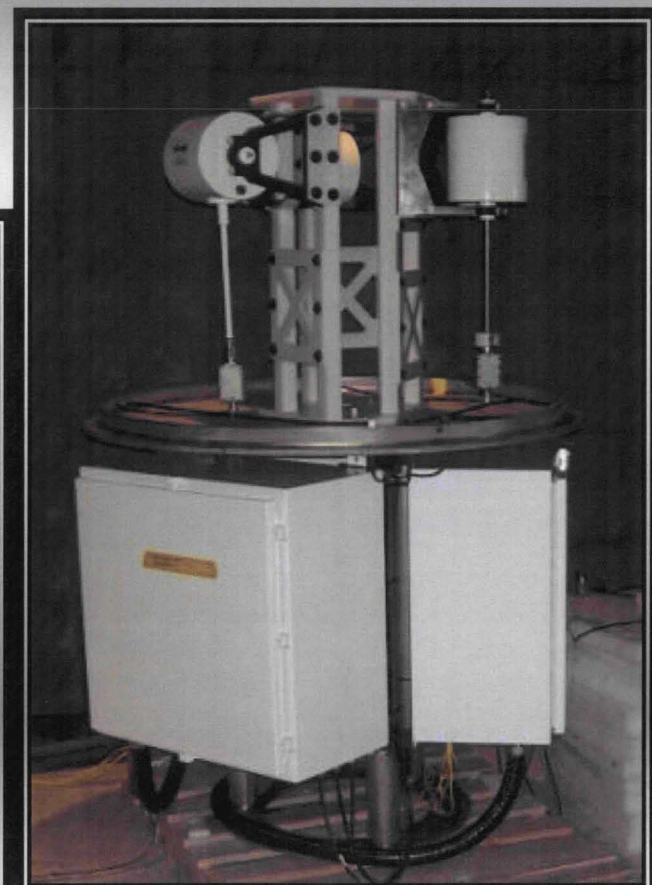
EM Field Stations, Camp Blanding



EM Field Stations

Four Stations with 3 Axis Bdot Sensors Each

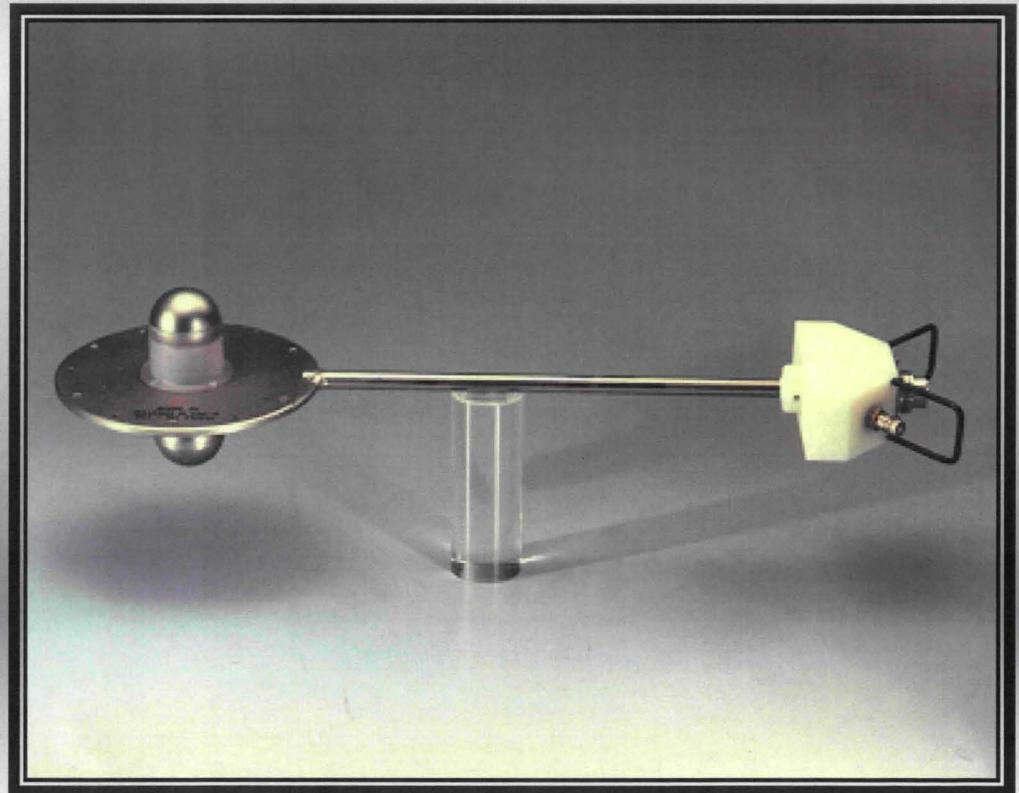
- EG&G MGL-2 Bdot free field sensors,
- 100 Ω , differential twinaxial output, ≈ 300 MHz @ -3dB
- Balun to convert 100 Ω differential to 50 Ω , single mode,
- 23 MHz anti-aliasing filters,
- $A_{eq} = 1 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}^2$ ($V_{out} = A_{eq} \times dB/dt$),
- Max field change of 2×10^5 Tesla/sec,
- Protected in a fiberglass dome,

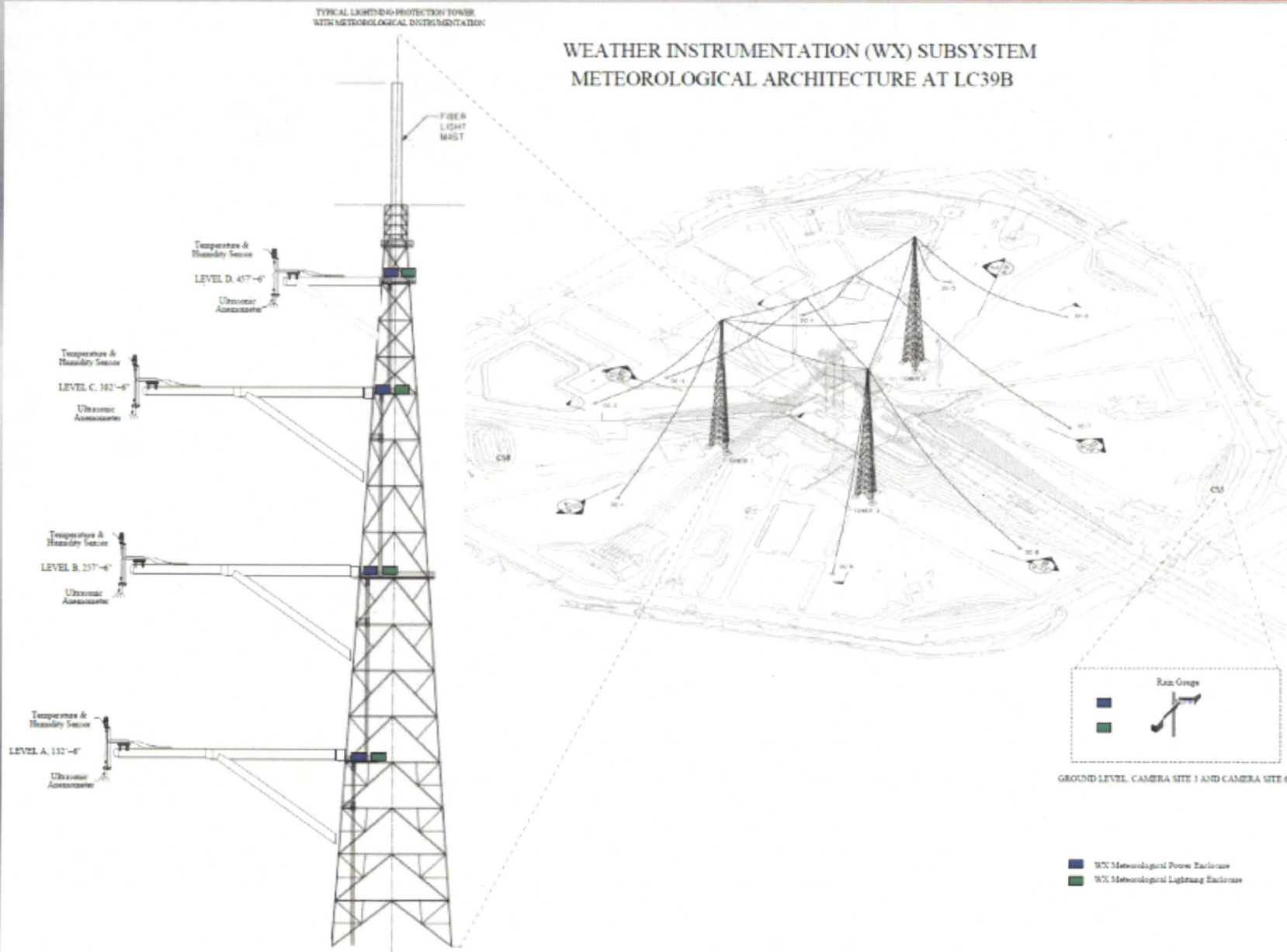


EM Field Stations

Five Stations with 2 Ddot Sensors Each

- EG&G? Prodyne?
- 100 Ω , differential twinaxial output, ≈ 1 GHz @ -3dB
- Balun to convert 100 Ω differential to 50 Ω single mode,
- 23 MHz anti-aliasing filters,
- $A_{eq} = 1 \times 10^{-2} \text{ m}^2$ ($V_{out} = R \times A_{eq} \times dD/dt$),





Lessons Learned

- EMI susceptibility must be performed,
- Be aware of specifications, datasheets,
- Test with the correct setup, configuration settings, and equipment interconnection,
- For a reliable 24/7 lightning instrumentation system, you have to test for extended periods of time,
- Work closely with the vendors,
- What are the IT concerns?
- We are still learning...

1. Direct Triggered Lightning Strike to the scaled-down LPS (T3), at Camp Blanding, Florida
2. Nearby Triggered Lightning Strike (140 meters*) to the scaled-down LPS, at Camp Blanding, Florida

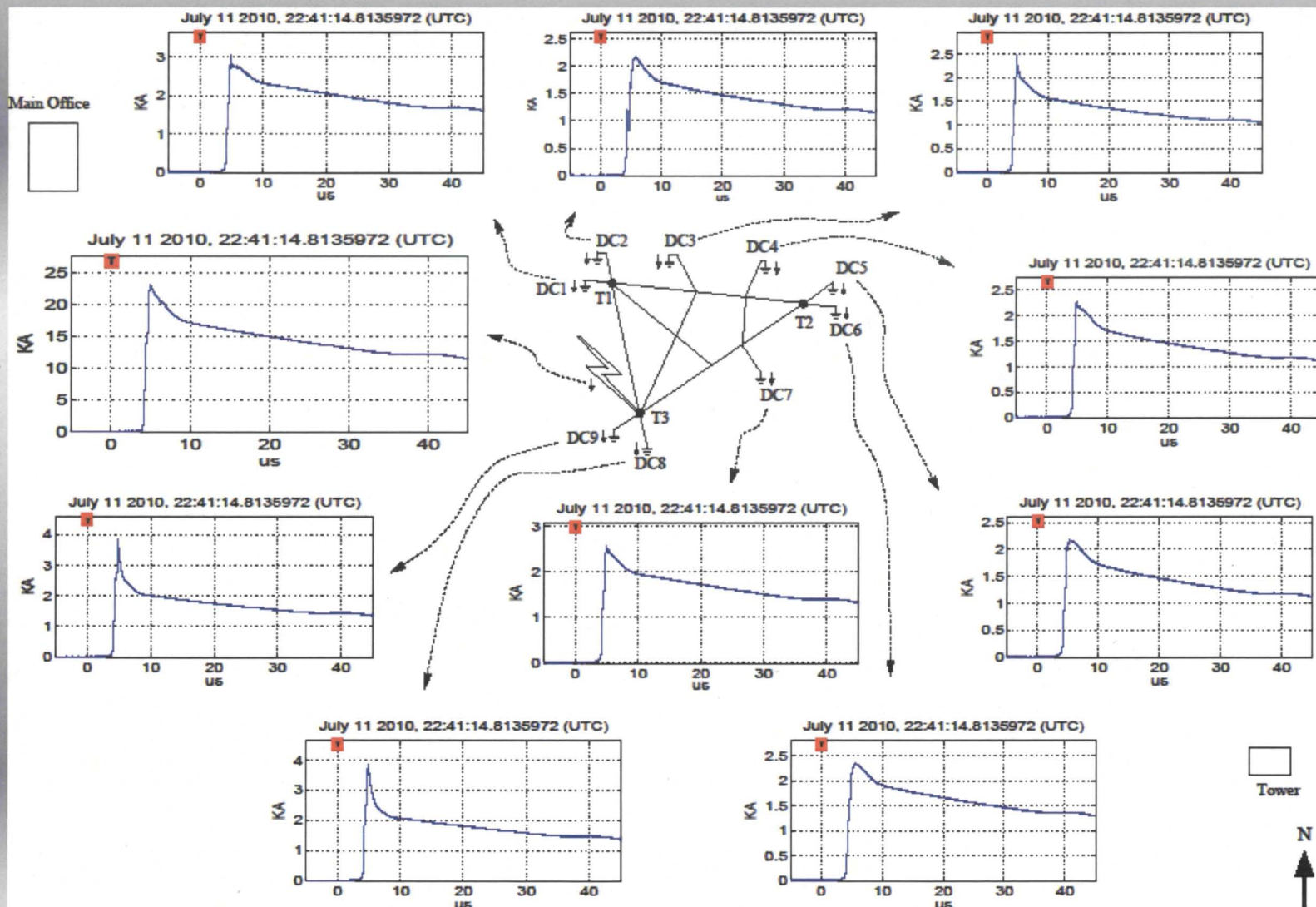
* 140 meters is the distance between the ICLRT Launch Tower and the dE/dt measurement underneath the scaled-down LPS

Waveforms presented include:

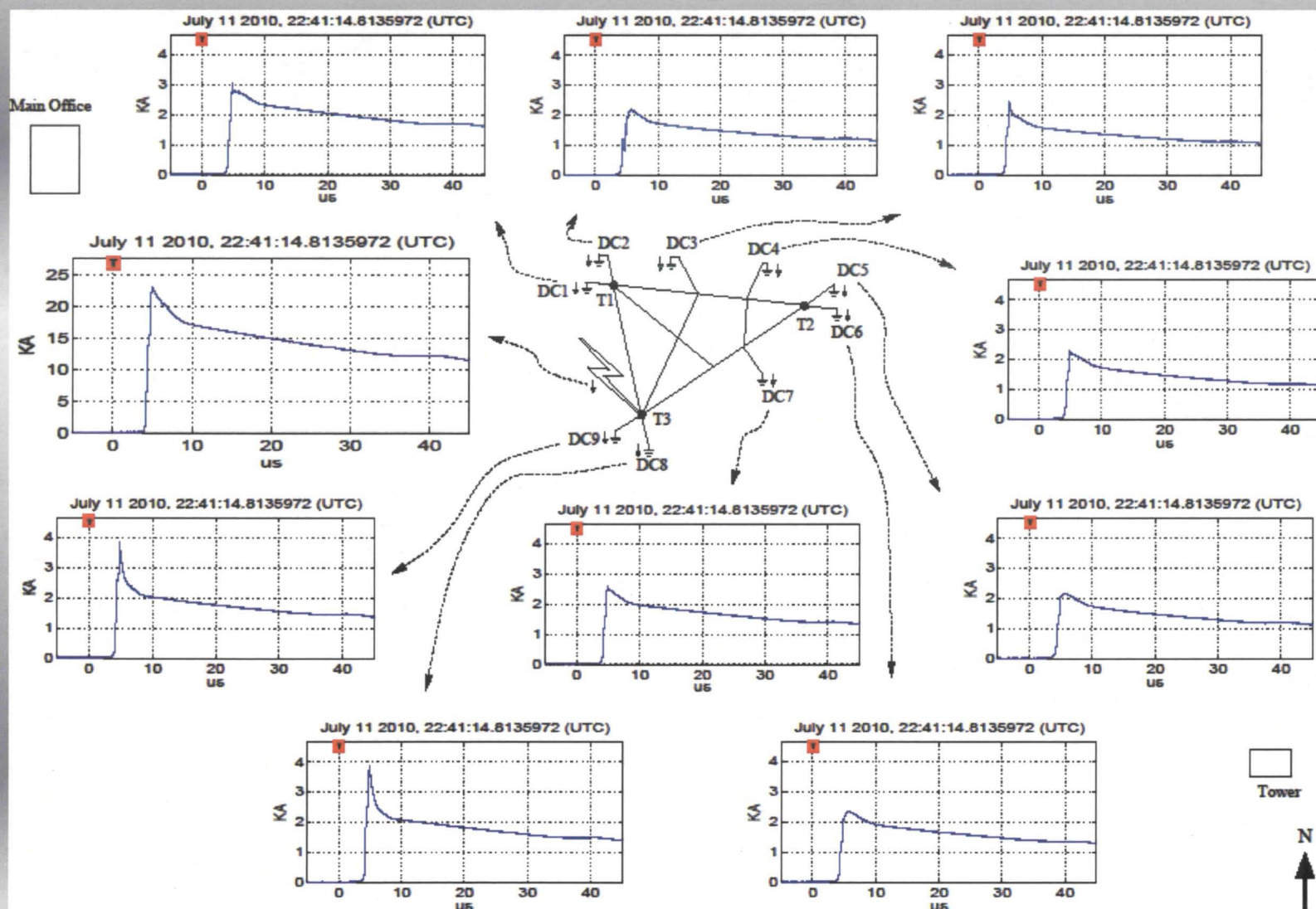
- Lightning current (LPS's T3 or ICLRT Launch Tower)
- 9 Down conductor currents [50us]
- 8 dE/dt [10us]
- 6 dH/dt [10us]
- Comparison of incident current and sum of all down conductors' current (Direct Triggered Lightning Strike)
- Comparison of selected dE/dt waveforms and sum of all down conductor's current (Nearby Triggered Lightning Strike)

Data Acquired at Camp Blanding

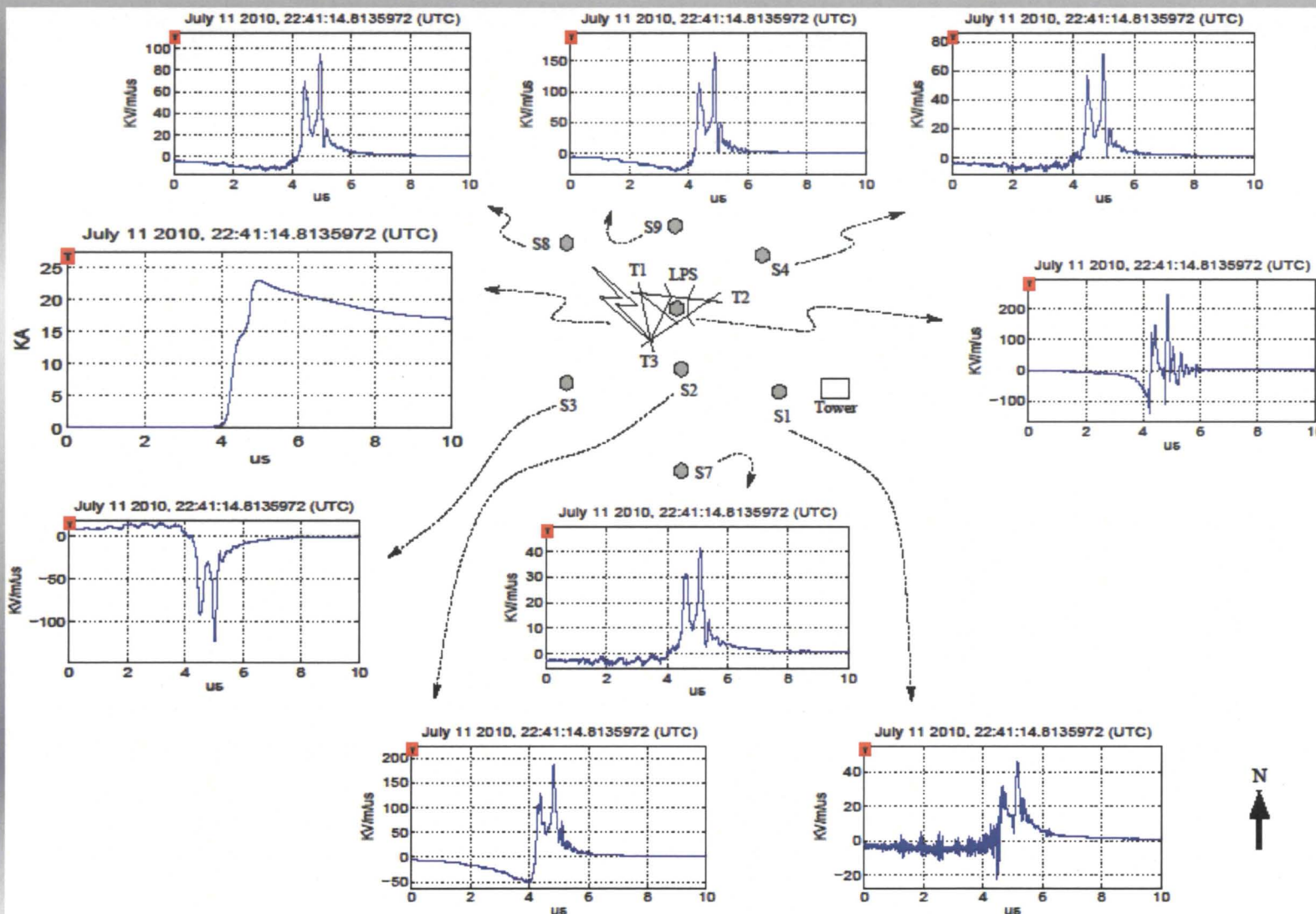
Down Conductor currents due to a direct triggered lightning strike to the LPS (T3)



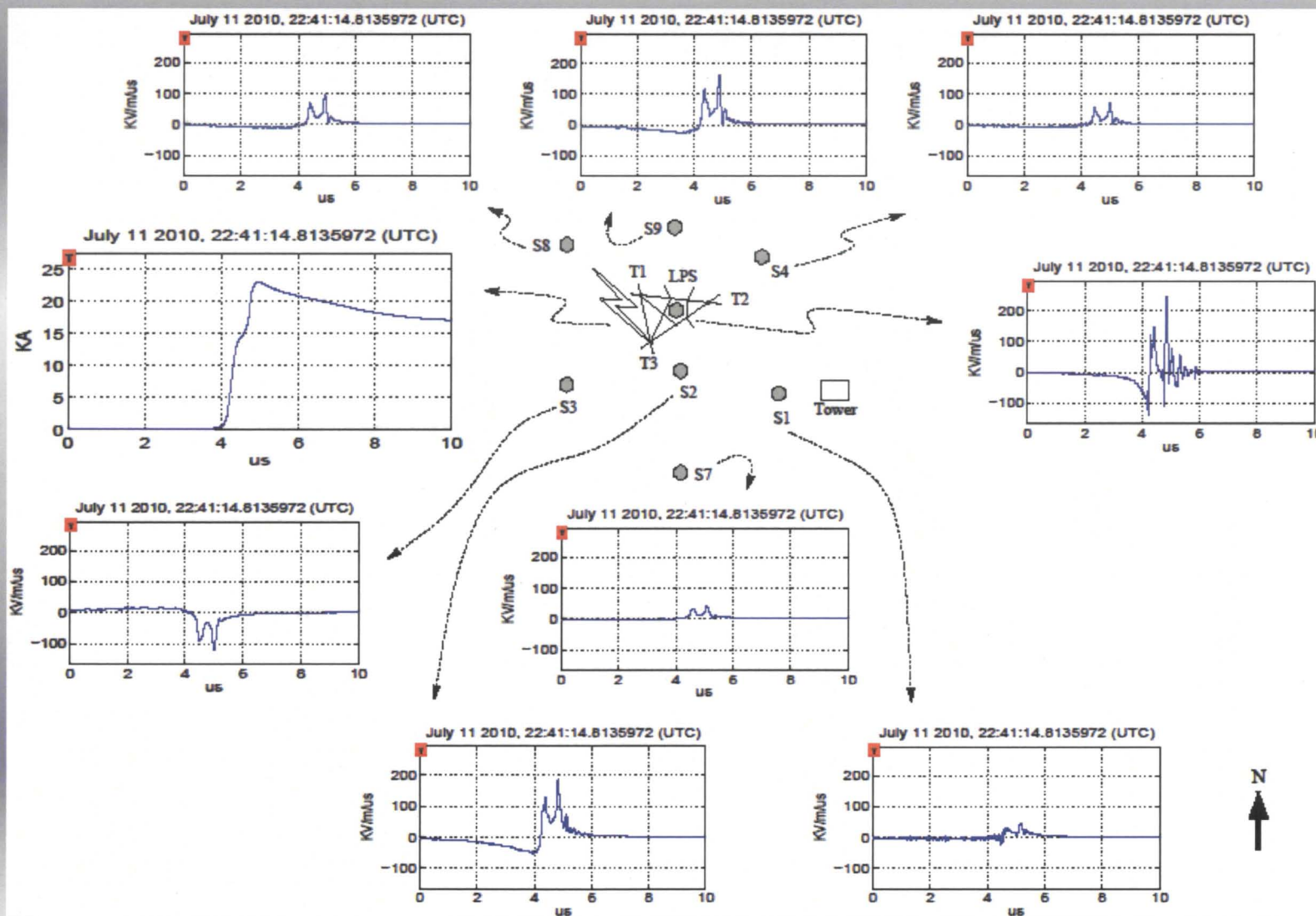
Down Conductor currents due to a direct triggered lightning strike to the LPS (T3)



dE/dt due to a direct triggered lightning strike to the LPS (T3)

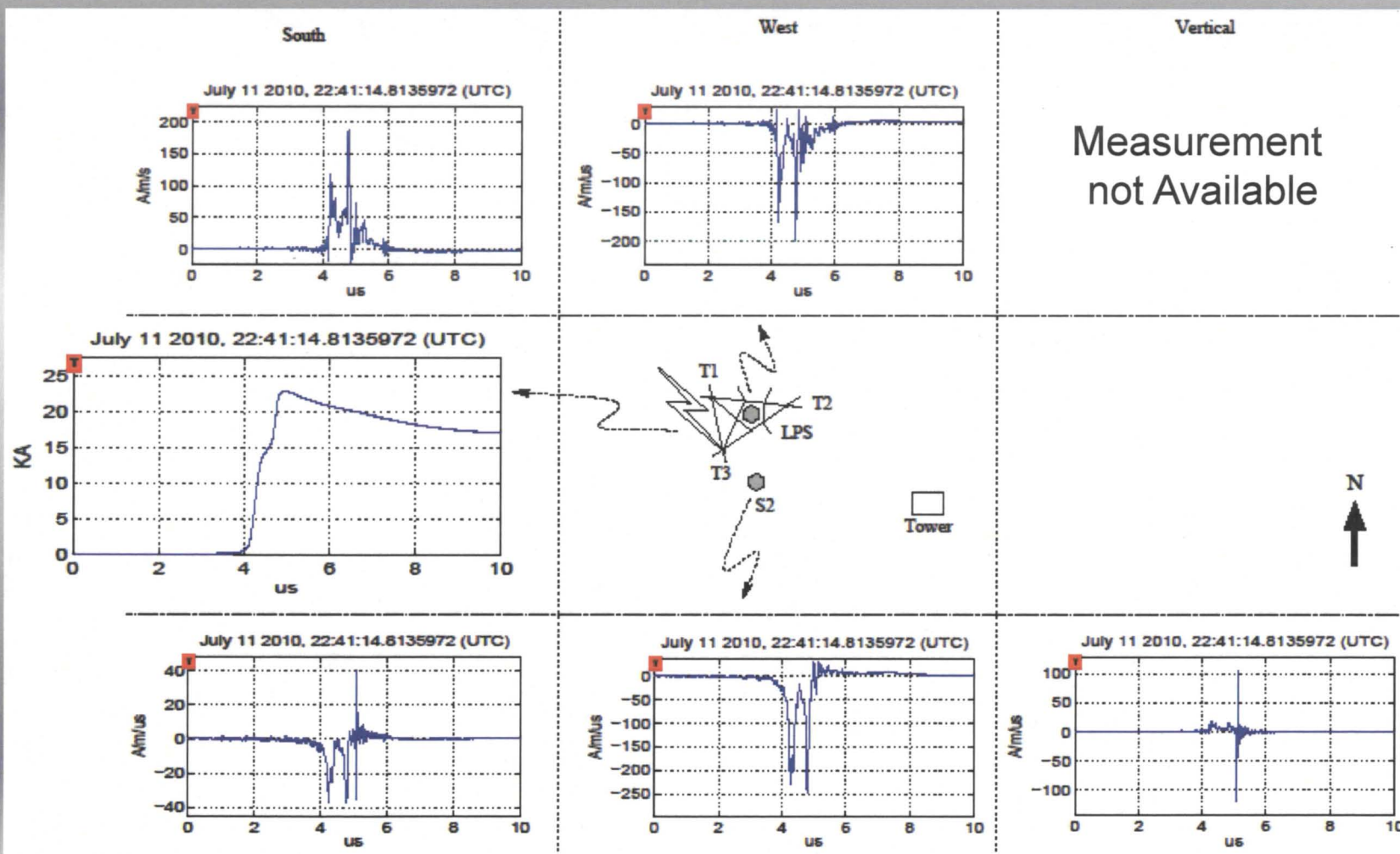


dE/dt due to a direct triggered lightning strike to the LPS (T3)



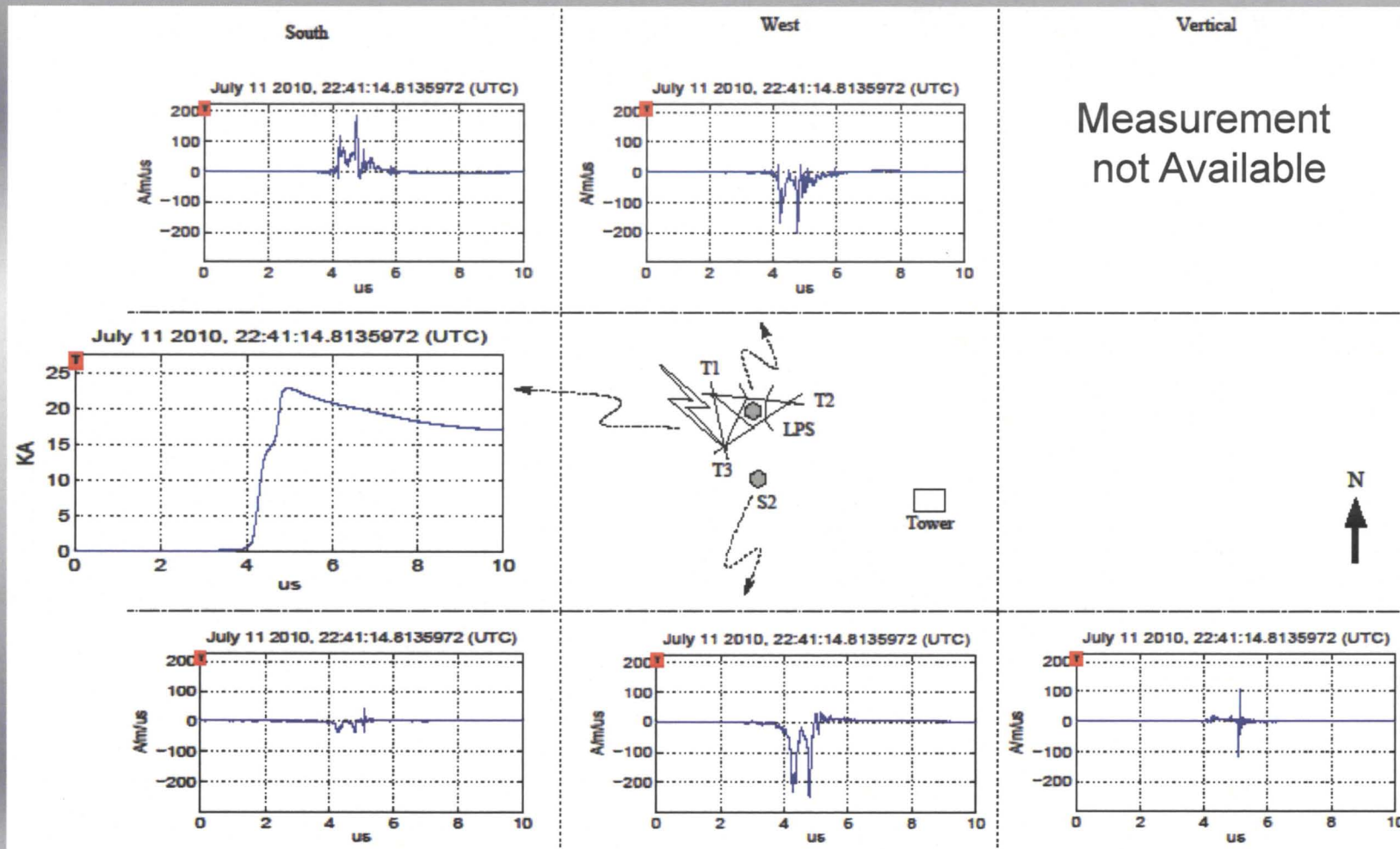
Data Acquired at Camp Blanding

dH/dt due to a direct triggered lightning strike to the LPS (T3)

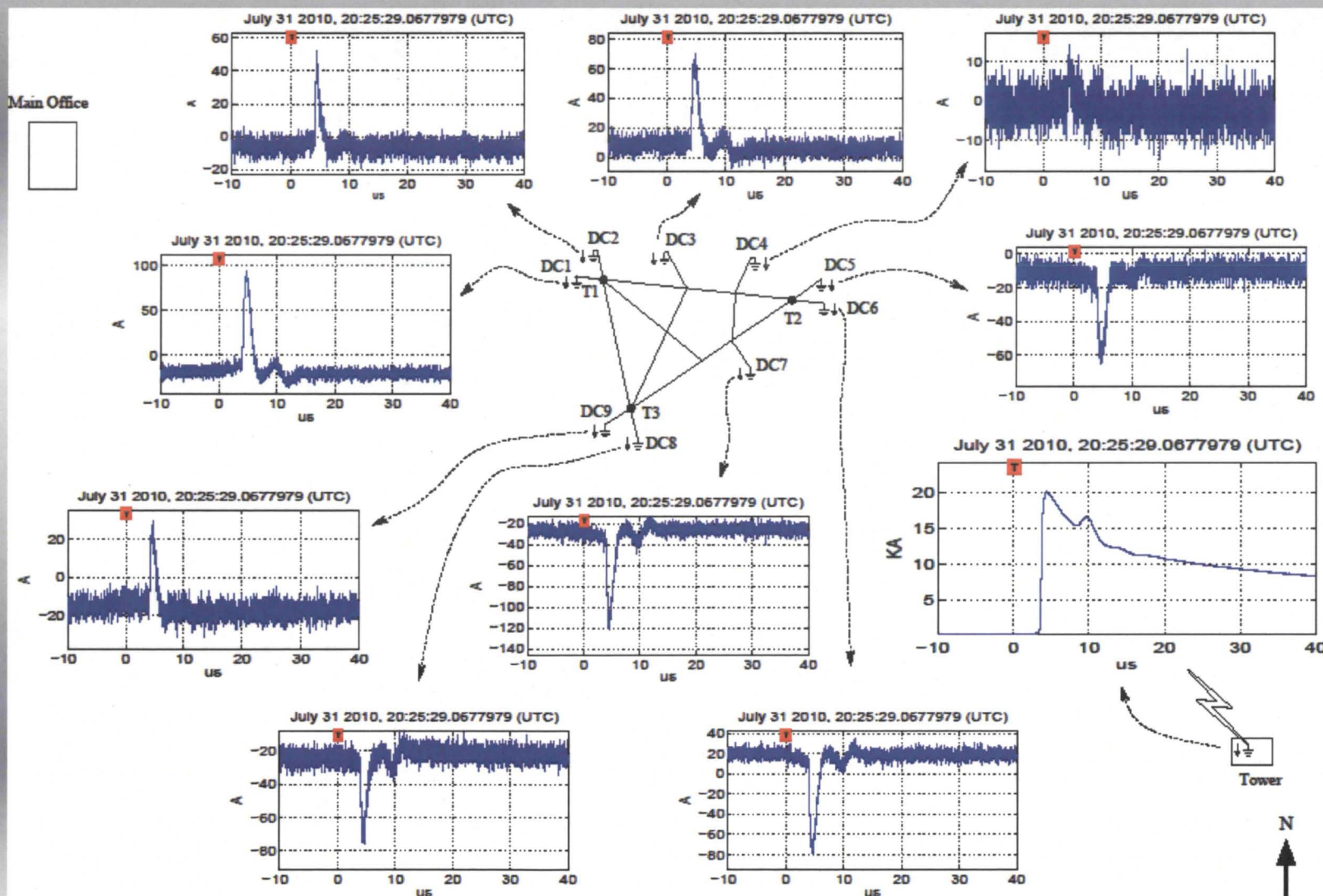


Data Acquired at Camp Blanding

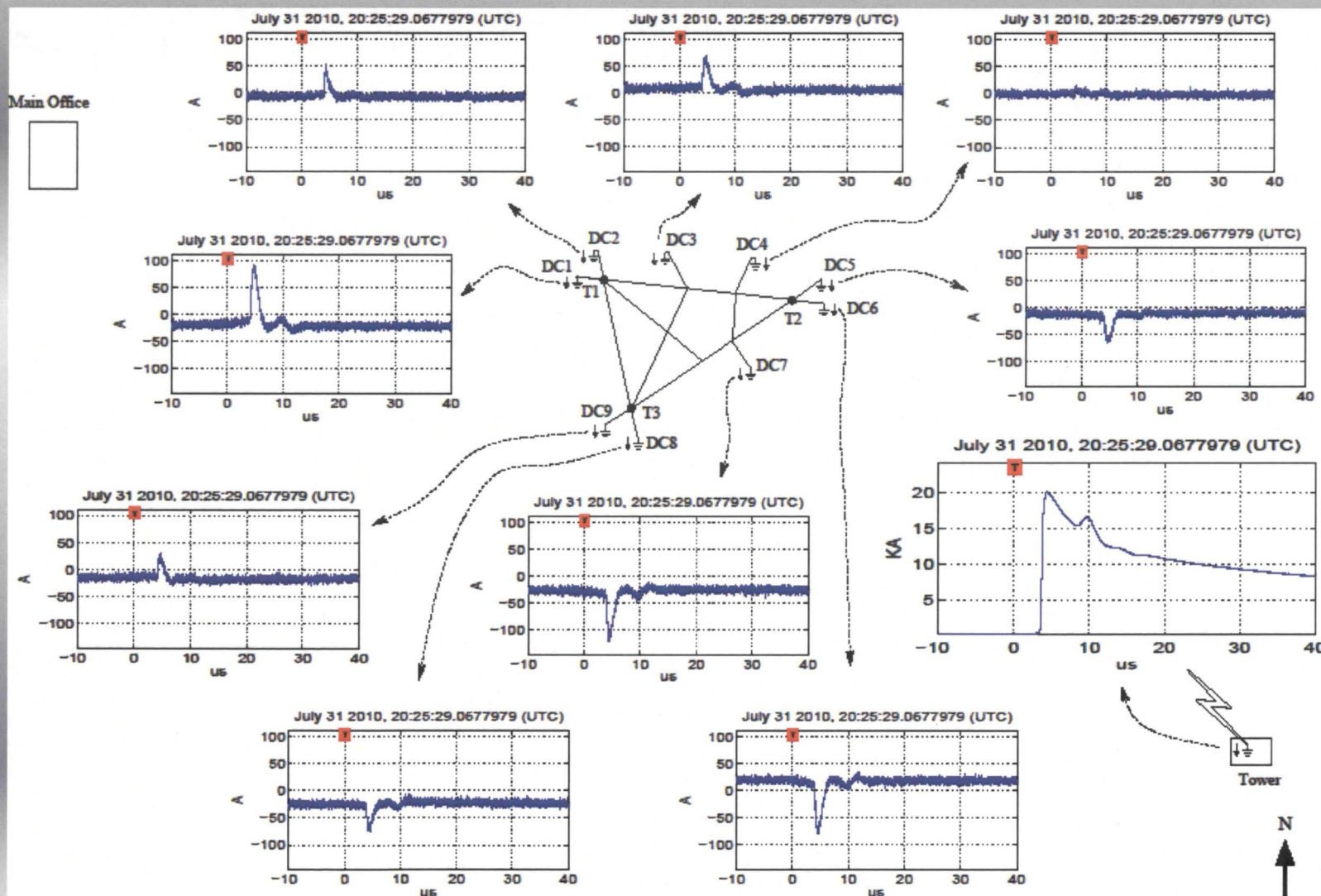
dH/dt due to a direct triggered lightning strike to the LPS (T3)



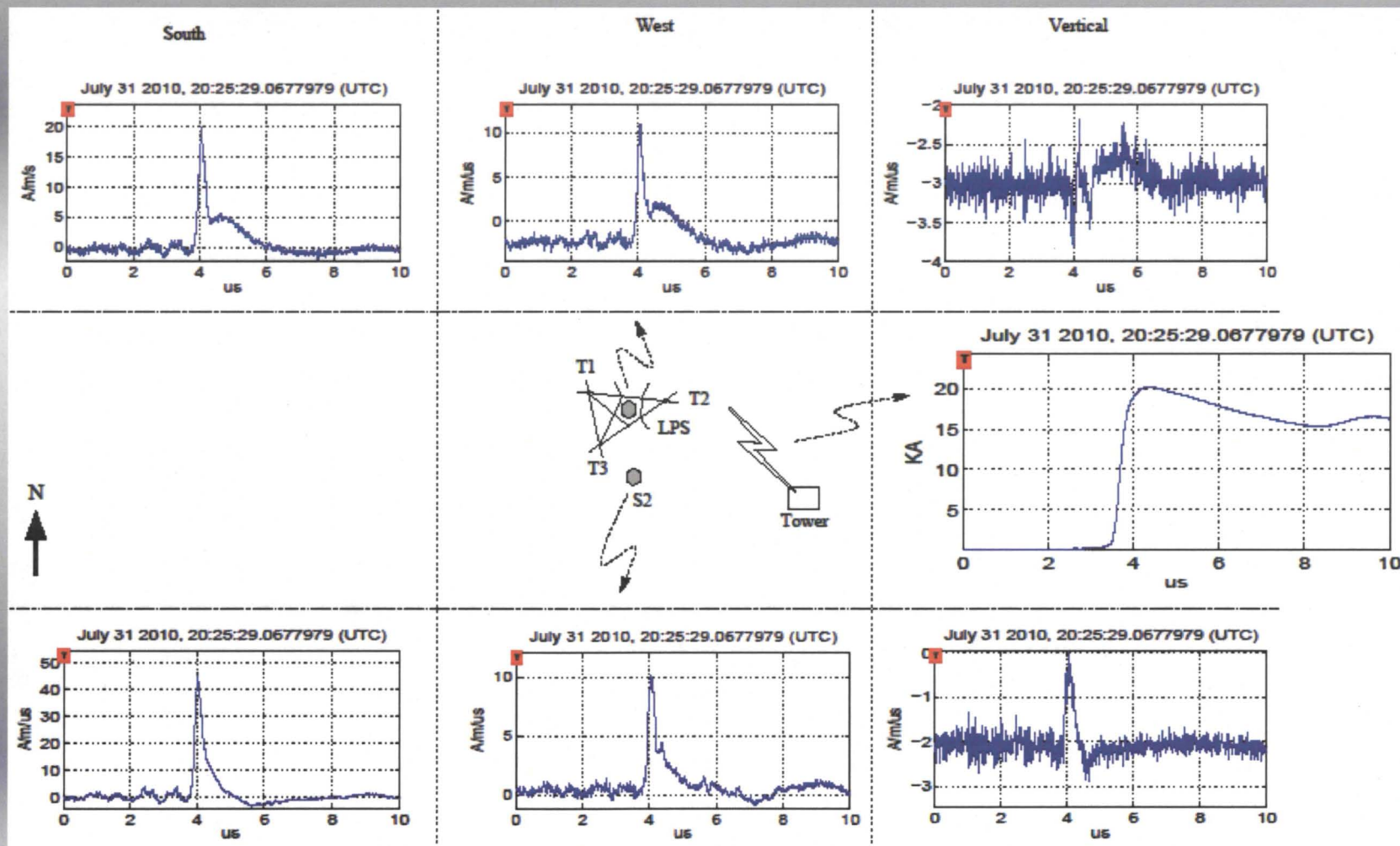
Down Conductor currents due to a nearby triggered lightning strike (Tower Launcher)



Down Conductor currents due to a nearby triggered lightning strike (Tower Launcher)

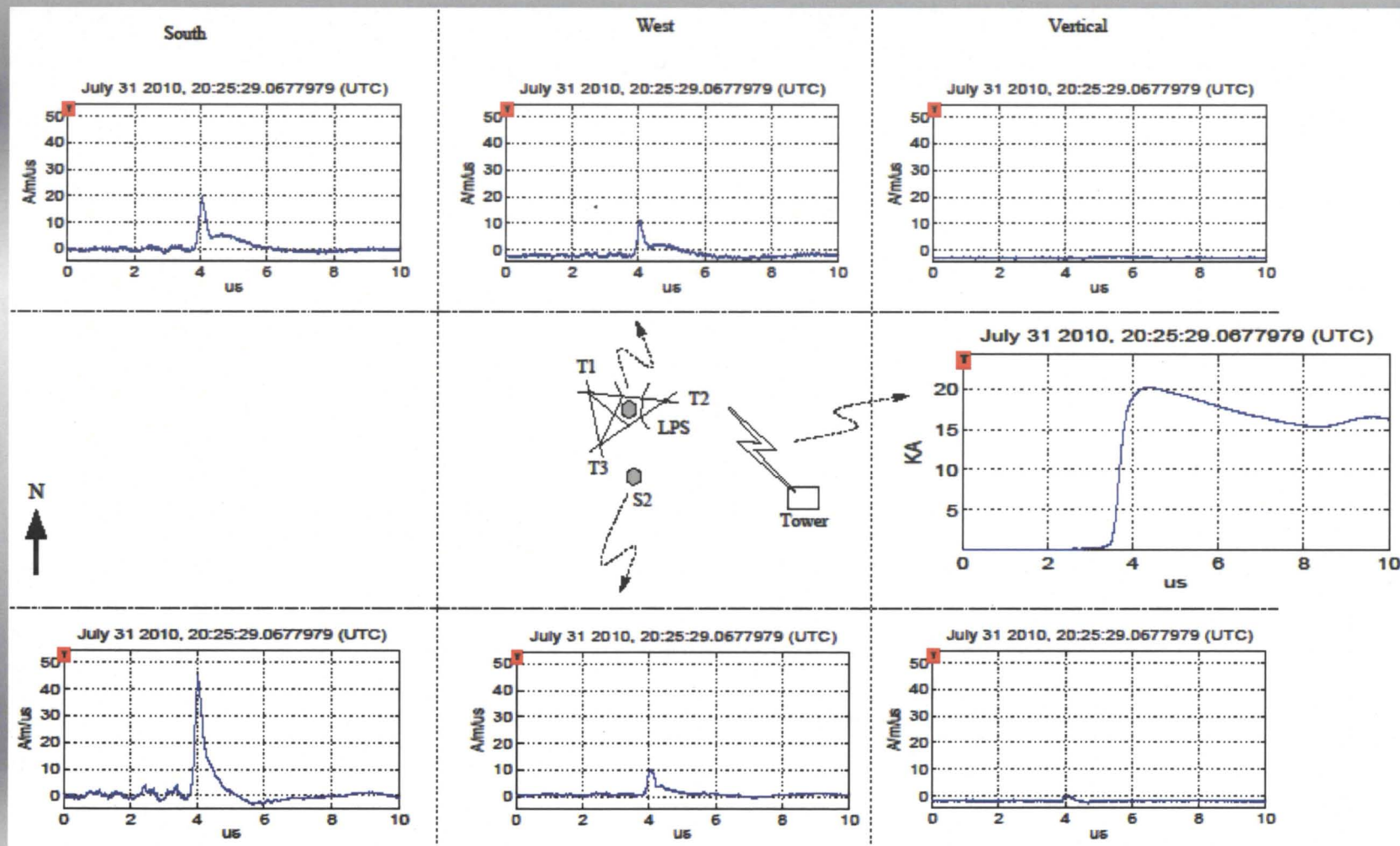


dH/dt due to a nearby triggered lightning strike (Tower Launcher)



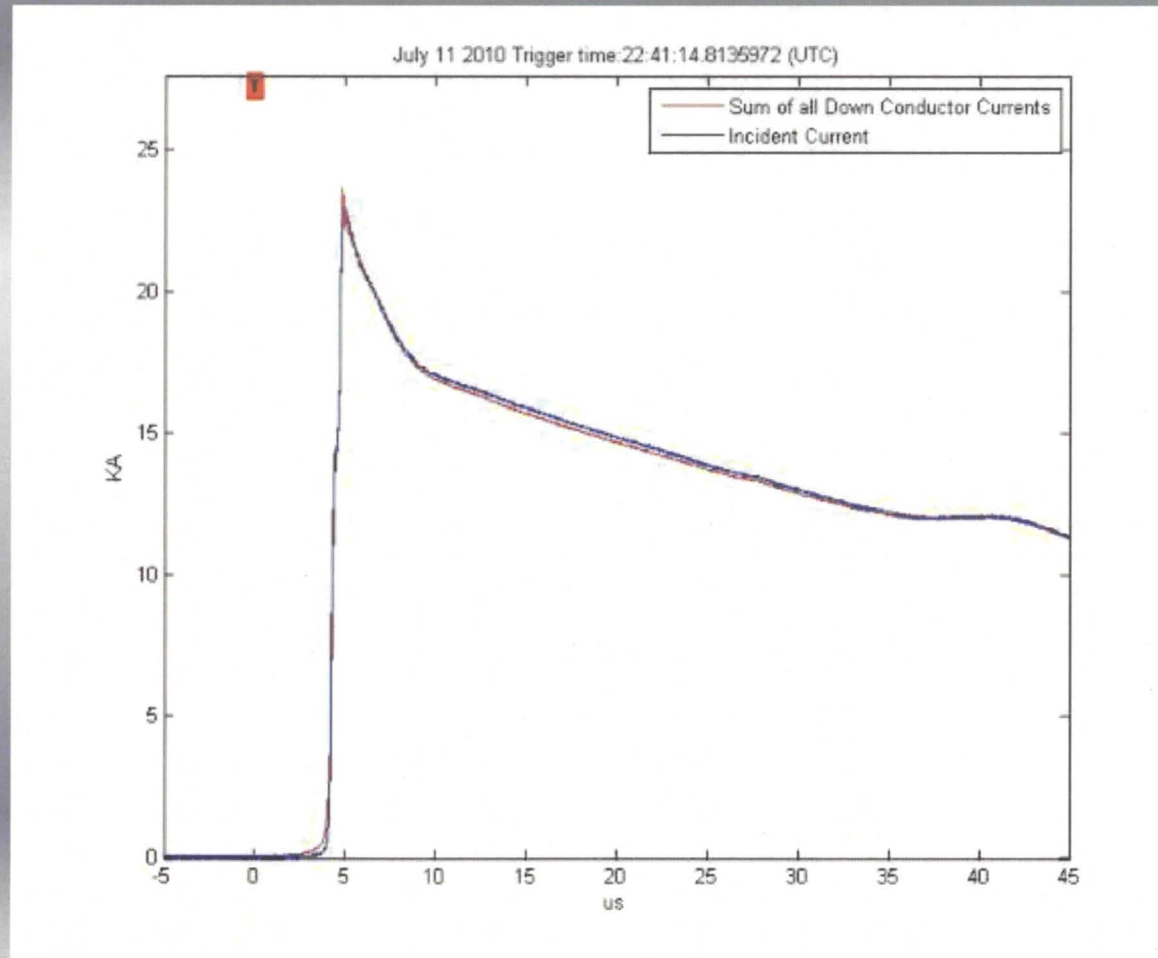
Data Acquired at Camp Blanding

dH/dt due to a nearby triggered lightning strike (Tower Launcher)



Direct Triggered Lightning Strike

Comparison of incident and sum of all down conductors currents

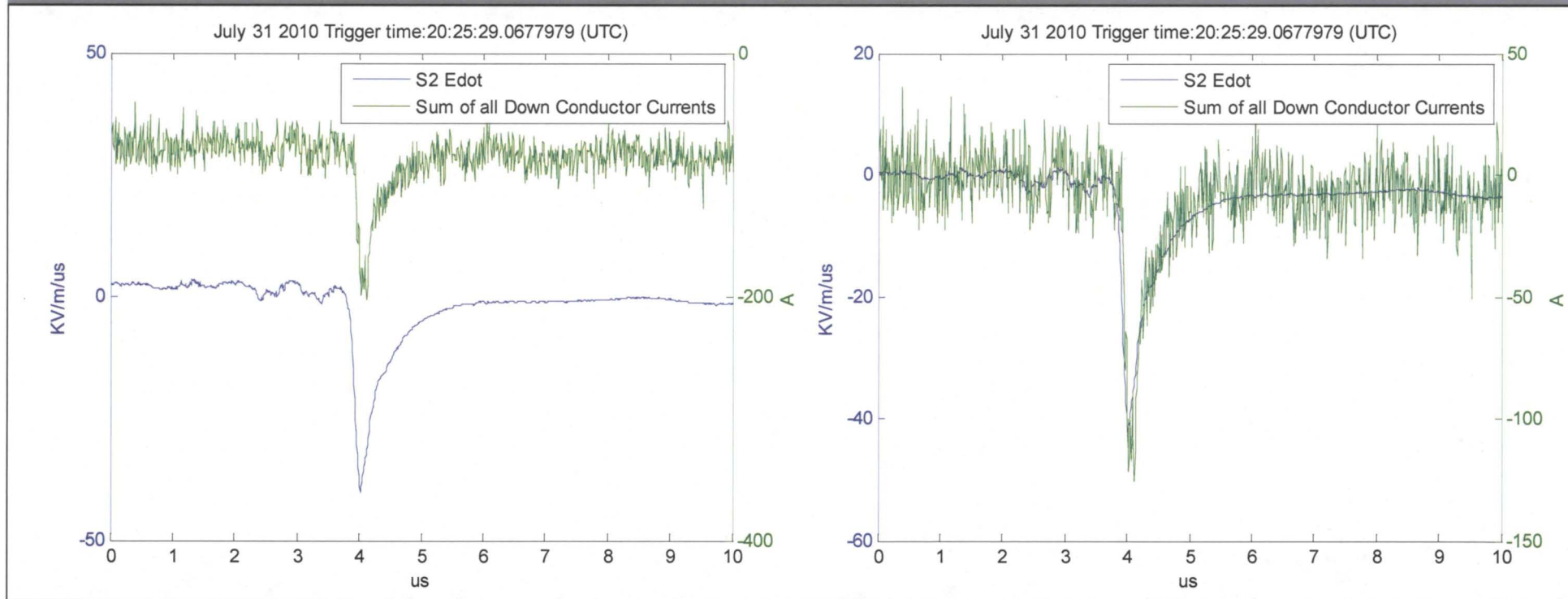


Down conductors' current distribution. Peak incident current (I) 22.98 KA

DC#	IDCpeak [KA]	% of I
1	3.02	13.16
2	2.18	9.47
3	2.45	10.67
4	2.29	9.98
5	2.17	9.43
6	2.34	10.17
7	2.56	11.15
8	3.87	16.86
9	3.84	16.73

Nearby Triggered Lightning Strike

Comparison of S2 dE/dt (38 meters south of dE/dt measurement underneath the scaled-down LPS) and sum of all down conductors



No DC Offset compensation

DC Offset compensation:
Sum of all Down Conductor
Currents = -77.2165 A
S2 dE/dt = 2.1178 KV/m/us

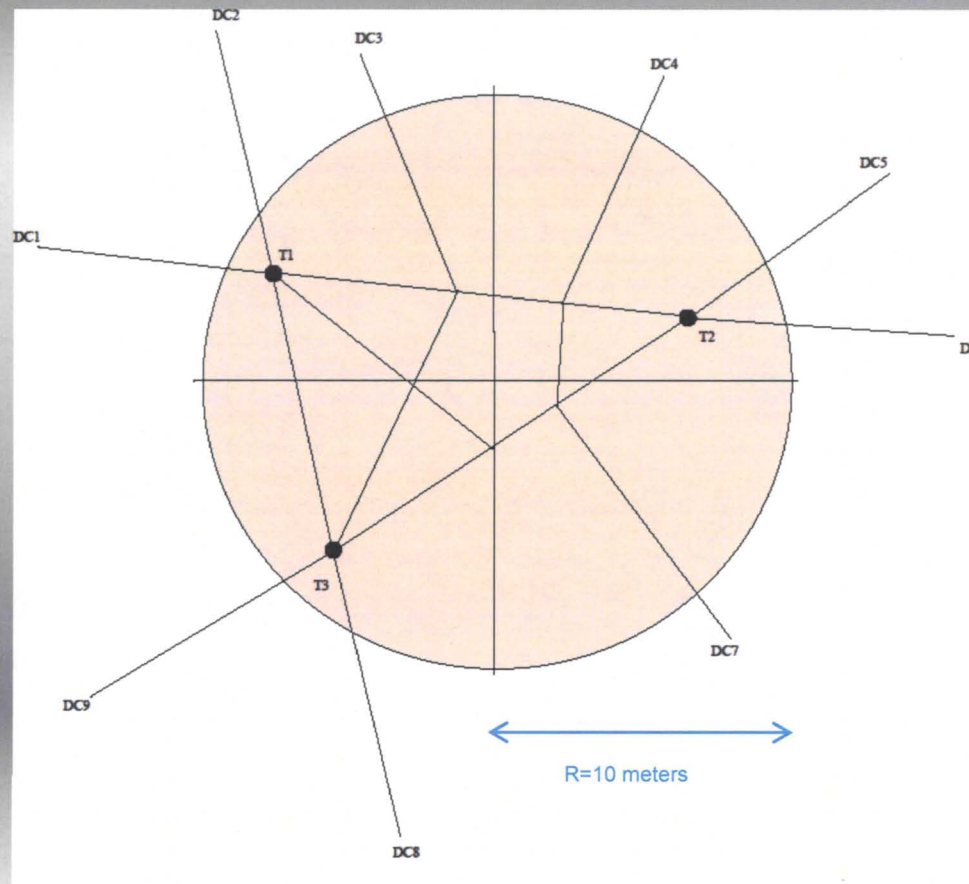
Nearby Triggered Lightning Strike

Displacement current (I_d) and Electric field change dE/dt relation

$$\Phi_E(t) = A E(t); I_d(t) = \epsilon_0 d\Phi_E(t) / dt$$

$$A = \frac{I_d(t)}{\epsilon_0 dE(t) / dt}$$

It is worth noting that the dE/dt used for this calculation was acquired 38 meters south of the dE/dt measurement underneath the scaled-down LPS



Thanks

Questions?

